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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XIV, No. 731 Oct. 29-Nov. 4, 1954

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Soviet Bid Rejected

'Ike', Adenauer Set Policy

Russia's latest proposal for new 4-power talks on German unification in effect was rejected Oct. 28 by Pres. Eisenhower & West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.[1]

The 2 leaders linked their hopes for a reunited Germany to a strong Western Europe rather than to more negotiations with Russia at the present time.[2]

Meeting in Washington to renew their "friendship & confidence," Gen. Eisenhower & Adenauer reaffirmed their agreement on these policies:

German Reunification— "A reunited Germany in freedom" was "the legitimate demand of the German people" but "shall be achieved only by peaceful means."[3] West Germany, the U.S., Britain & France would continue efforts toward this goal.

The Soviet bid Oct. 23 for new 4-power talks did not "seem to offer any new proposal" but "appears essentially as a reiteration" of the stand taken by Russia at the Berlin conference last January-February.[4]

The "strengthening of free Europe" as a result of the recent London-Paris agreements (bringing West Germany into NATO & the Western European Union) "will aid our efforts to bring freedom & unity to all of the German people."

(Prof. Walter Hallstein, West German State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs, told the UN Correspondents Assn. in New York Nov. 1 that his Govt. "certainly" would "have to talk to Russia" about the Paris conference decisions. However, he said, West Germany would do so only if the U.S., Britain & France also participated in such talks.)

European Unity— The London-Paris decisions established a "basis for a European community and would "reinforce the defense system of the free world." Franco-German agreement on the Saar was "an especially encouraging step toward lasting peace" in Europe. Peace & security were "greatly furthered" by Britain's commitment to maintain troops in continental Europe.[5]

German Prisoners—The U.S. would give "every support & assistance considered useful" to effect the release of the "large numbers of German prisoners of war & civilian deportees" still held in Iron Curtain areas, mainly Russia.[6]

Frozen Assets—Pres. Eisenhower expressed "sympathy" with Adenauer's efforts to free German assets (about $500 million worth) seized in the U.S. during World War II. Talks on the frozen assets & U.S. war claims against Germany would begin soon.[7]

Adenauer had planned to visit the U.S. for a week but returned to Germany Oct. 31 because of the death of Soviet bloc . . . that would offer all those participating security against aggression."

(In New York Oct. 30, Adenauer invited ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover to visit West Germany. Hoover said he would leave Nov. 21 aboard Pres. Eisenhower's plane, the *Columbine*, for a week's stay in Germany.)

★ ★ ★

Bonn to Study U.S. Troops

The U.S. Army in Europe said Oct. 28 that officials of the Bonn Govt. would be allowed to observe U.S. troop exercises & weapons demonstrations under security regulations. The Germans were to be treated in the same manner as representatives of other friendly nations. The announcement said this move would help West Germany plan its role in the new Western defense system but in no way involved formal U.S. training of Germans.[8]

★ ★ ★

Bundestag Pres. Hermann Ehlers, a leading supporter of Adenauer's policies on Western defense & German unification.[9]

Adenauer on East-West Accord

Adenauer said Oct. 29 he was in favor of a Western-Soviet non-aggression pact but only after the West completed 3 steps to insure its collective freedom, welfare & security.

In a speech to the Natl. Press Club in Washington, he said the Western powers must: (1) "secure" their freedom & peace by "combining for their common defense"; (2) "create sound & stable economic conditions and guarantee human freedom & social security to everyone"; (3) "prepare for the future" by making their alliances "purely defensive" & giving them "all the elements" needed for collective security.

After these things were done, Adenauer said, the Western Govts.— acting as a regional group in accordance with the UN Charter — could "enter into a relationship with the

Week in Headlines

United States

Democrats won House, held one-seat edge in Senate in unofficial returns from close mid-term elections; GOP lost 7 governorships.

Eisenhower offered cooperation with Democrats in Congress, modified forecast of "chaos."

Army told McCarthy it found no "coddling" of Peress by officers.

International

Eisenhower, Adenauer rejected Soviet plan for Big 4 talks to delay West German rearmament.

U.S.-Soviet talks on world atomic pool revived.

Nehru returned from China visit, said Reds wanted peace.

Red Chinese renewed bombing of Nationalist islands.

Cuban regime won elections as foes withdrew.

Disorders renewed in North Africa.

Author Hemingway, scientists Pauling, Born, Bothe won Nobel prizes.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

New Atom Pool Talks Start

Pres. Eisenhower said Nov. 2 that the U.S. had opened a "new phase" in atomic energy negotiations with Russia which he hoped would be "more fruitful" than earlier talks.

He told newsmen "good progress" was being made toward the creation of a world atomic energy agency. The U.S. was "determined to get on with this international project whether or not the Soviets participate," the President said.

Mr. Eisenhower named Morehead Patterson of New York, president of the Amer. Machine & Foundry Co. & U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Comm., to represent the U.S. in international atomic energy negotiations.

After the President's announcement, State Secy. John Foster Dulles gave Soviet Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin the American reply to Russia's Sept. 22 note proposing further discussion of the Eisenhower "atoms for peace" program. Details of the U.S. note were not made public.[10]

(Dr. Pierre Auger, French physicist & head of the natural science section of the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org., called Oct. 29 for clarification of the Eisenhower

1—see p. 355D1, E1 2—see p. 354B3 3—see p. 353D-E3 4—see p. 49C1 5—see p. 353B1 6—see p. 337E3 7—see p. 267E1 8—see p. 329F2 9—see pp. 367E3, 368B2 10—see p. 322D2

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atomic energy plan. Specifically, Auger said, the U.S. had not explained who would belong to the proposed world agency, how it would be organized & financed or what authorities would run it. Auger's comment followed 2 weeks' consultation with a UN staff committee on the UN's role in organizing the atomic pool.[1]

Nehru Says China Wants Peace

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, completing a 10-day visit to Communist China, said Oct. 31 in Saigon that the Chinese Reds were "anxious to have peace & avoid war" and did not wish to interfere in other nations' internal affairs.

In the first public report on his Chinese trip, Nehru also said:

- He had been impressed by assurances from Red Premier Chou En-lai & Communist Party leader Mao Tse-tung that they wanted peace. Mao told him the Peiping Govt. wished to avoid anything that would interfere with China's economic development in the next 15-20 years.
- Mao thought the Geneva agreements ending the Indo-Chinese war "had eased the world situation greatly." He said the most critical areas still threatening world peace were Korea, Formosa, Indo-China.
- Nehru thought co-existence with the Chinese Reds was possible if they adhered to the principles of non-aggression & non-interference. He believed they would "for the simple reason that it is to the advantage of every country to accept" these principles. "In any event, the fear that some country might not act upon [these principles] should not deter us from following the right course. For fear of future conflict we should not produce conflict now."[2]
- Nehru did not discuss Formosa (see Col. 2) with Red leaders but it was obvious that the Govt. & people felt strongly about the island.

Calls Trip 'Historic'

Returning to India Nov. 2, Nehru said in Calcutta: Friendship between India & Red China was "essential for the peace & progress of Asia"; China's strength was in "the unity of her people"; he was "fully convinced" that his trip to Red China had been "an historic event" which would influence all Asia.

No opposition newspaper was permitted in Red China and it was "difficult to know what is happening elsewhere in the world by reading the Chinese newspapers," the Indian Prime Minister commented.

(London & New York press reports that Nehru & Chou En-lai had "sharp differences" during their talks were denied by Nehru Oct. 26 in Hong Kong. He said there had been "a large measure of agreement" in their talks "although India's basic approach is somewhat different" from China's.)[3]

Gets Viet Minh Pledge

En route to China, Nehru talked with Viet Minh Pres. Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi Oct. 17. A joint communiqué issued Oct. 18 said Ho Chi Minh had assured Nehru he would continue to cooperate fully with the Indo-Chinese truce commission and "believed fully" in the principles of non-aggression & non-interference expressed by Nehru & Chou En-lai.

Nehru also conferred with Burmese Premier U Nu in Rangoon Oct. 16, Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma of Laos in Vientiane Oct. 17 & South Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem in Saigon Oct. 30-31.[5]

Reds Shun U.S. Consulate

The Viet Minh committee administering Hanoi announced Oct. 28 its refusal to "recognize" the U.S. consulate in Hanoi. The U.S. State Dept. said the Reds' ouster of the consulate would be a "flagrant violation" of the Indo-China truce.[6]

Reds Bomb Nationalist Isles

The Communist attack on Nationalist-held islands along the Chinese coast was renewed Nov. 1, Peiping Radio revealed Nov. 2.

According to the broadcast, Red Chinese planes "heavily bombed" the Tachen Islands (200 mi. north of Formosa off the Chekiang coast) on the morning of Nov. 1; Communist artillery bombarded Yikiang Island (8 mi. north of the Tachens) that afternoon; Red gunboats shelled Paichuan Island off the Fukien coast later that evening. The Tachens & Yikiang were attacked again Nov. 2.

The official Nationalist newspaper in Taipei, *Hsin Sheng Pao*, reported Oct. 18 that Red troops had tried to invade the Tachens Oct. 15 but were driven off. Formosa reported Nov. 2 that Nationalist planes had bombed the Red island of Toumen, 4 mi. north of Yikiang, early Nov. 2.[7]

U.S. Plea to Chiang Denied

U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson denied Oct. 15 that he had gone to Formosa to ask Chiang Kai-shek to halt Nationalist attacks on the Chinese mainland.

Press dispatches from Taipei had reported that U.S. pressure caused the Nationalists to stop their raids. Sen. Wm. E. Jenner (R., Ind.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcom., demanded Oct. 11 that Pres. Eisenhower tell who, if anyone, in the Govt. had "dared" to order such action.[8]

(Nationalist Air Comdr. Gen. Wang Shu-ming, in a radio speech celebrating Chiang's 68th birthday, said Oct. 31 that his Air Force would be ready to return to the mainland before Chiang's next birthday.)[9]

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UN Collective Measures Com.'s continuance was recommended, 50-5 (Soviet bloc opposed, India & Indonesia abstaining), by the Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York Nov. 2.[10]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELECTIONS

Democrats Control Congress

Democrats narrowly regained control of Congress in exceptionally close elections Nov. 2.

There was a 29-seat Democratic margin in the 435-member House, according to virtually complete, unofficial figures Nov. 4. Democrats apparently had 232 seats, Republicans 203. (Pre-election House strength: 218 R., 212 D., one ind., 4 vacancies.)

Democratic control of the Senate, by a margin of 48 seats to 47 for Republicans, was more precarious. The outcome was subject to change (as of Nov. 4) pending a recheck of close votes in 2 states—in Oregon, where State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D.), 41, unseated Sen. Guy Cordon (R.); & in New Jersey, where ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (R.) defeated Democrat Charles R. Howell. The 96th seat was held by independent Wayne Morse (Ore.), who said he would vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate.[11] (Pre-election Senate strength: 49 R., 46 D., one ind.)

'Ike' Pledges Cooperation

President Eisenhower promised at his press conference Nov. 3 that he would try to cooperate with Congress' Democratic leadership. "If there are any roadblocks thrown in the way of cooperation, I am not going to be responsible," he said.

The President denied that the election returns were a repudiation of his program and said he planned to press for its adoption.

He indicated that he would confer with Democratic leaders of Congress as well as Republicans in seeking legislation. He conceded that he had gone too far in predicting "chaos" & a "cold war" if the Democrats won control of Congress. These expressions were too strong for what he had in mind, he said.[12]

Congressional Results

The Senate elections gave Democrats 5 former GOP seats, including the Oregon seat, and gave Republicans 3 formerly Democratic seats.

Changes favoring Democrats: Ex-Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley ousted Sen. John Sherman Cooper in Kentucky to become the 4th Vice President to return to the Senate[13]; Sen. Homer Ferguson lost his Michigan seat to Patrick V. McNamara, 60[14]; ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, 70 Nov. 5, was returned to the Senate in Wyoming by a narrow victory

1—see p. 331C2 2—p. 234D2 3—p. 299B2 4—p. 234E2 5—p. 291C1 6—p. 338G2 7—p. 318D2 8—p. 346A1 9—p. 2A1 10—Vol. XIII, p. 83B 11—p. 276A3 12—pp. 339F2, 364F1 13—pp. 339C2, 269C-D2 14—p. 269E2

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

over Rep. William Henry Harrison[1]; in Nevada, Alan Bible ousted Sen. Ernest S. Brown.[2]

Senate changes favoring Republicans: Sen. Thomas A. Burke[3] of Ohio lost his seat to Rep. George H. Bender; Sen. Guy M. Gillette was ousted by Thomas E. Martin in Iowa[4]; Lt. Gov. Gordon Allot defeated John A. Carroll for Colorado's formerly Democratic seat.[5]

Ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D.), 51, was sent to the Senate by an unprecedented write-in victory over Sout Carolina's regular Democratic nominee, State Sen. Edgar A. Brown.[6]

In other significant Senate contests: Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R., Calif.) defeated Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D.). Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), 62, won a 2d term by defeating Joseph T. Meek (R.).[7] Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) was reelected in a victory over State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R.).[8] Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) won reelection by defeating Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R.).[9] Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) won reelection against State Treasurer Foster Furcolo (D.)[10] Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.), 78, was reelected in a narrow victory over Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R.). Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R., Ida.) was reelected by a wide margin over ex-Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D.).[11]

Nebraska elected 3 Republicans to 2 Senate vacancies: Mrs. Hazel Abel to serve the remaining 2 months of the late Sen. Dwight P. Griswold's term; Roman Hruska was to serve the remaining 4 years of the late Sen. Hugh Butler's term; Rep. Carl T. Curtis won a full 6-yr. term.[12]

Among significant House results: Rep. Robert C. Condon (D., Calif.), 41, was defeated for reelection by John F. Baldwin Jr. (R.), 39.[13] Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R., Wis.), supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, was defeated for reelection by Henry Reuss (D.).[14] Ex-Rep. Martin Dies (D.), first head of the House Un-American Activities Com., was elected as Texas' House member at large.[15]

William C. Cramer, 32, defeated Rep. Courtney Campbell (D.) in Florida's First Cong. Dist. to become the state's first Republican sent to Congress since Reconstruction. Bruce Alger defeated ex-Dallas Mayor Wallace Savage (D.) to become the 2d Republican elected to Congress from Texas in 28 years & the first chosen in a regular election since Reconstruction.[16]

Michigan elected its first Negro Congressman, State Sen. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D.), 31, Detroit undertaker, who defeated Landon Knight (R.), son of publisher John S. Knight.

James Roosevelt (D.) defeated Theodore R. Owings (R.) for election to the House in California's 26th Dist.[17] The House's only independent, Frazier Reams of Ohio, was defeated for reelection by Thomas L. Ashley (D.).[18] Minnesota elected its first Congresswoman, Mrs. Coya Knutson (D.), 42, who defeated Rep. Harold Hagen (R.).

Retired Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire (D.), White House physician under FDR, was defeated by Bob Wilson (R.) in a bid for election to the House from California's 30th Dist.[19]

Gubernatorial Results

Democrats apparently won 18 and Republicans 15 of the 33 gubernatorial contests Nov. 2. Counting the Democratic victory in Maine Sept. 13[20], Democrats ousted Republicans from control of 8 state governments, and the GOP failed to take a single Democratic gubernatorial chair.

The results gave Democrats 27 governorships, Republicans 21. But a change was reported possible due to a recanvass in New York, where Democrat Averell Harriman's 2,554,185,-2,544,528 victory (according to Nov. 4 figures) over Sen. Irving M. Ives (R.) was being rechecked.[21]

Aside from New York & Maine, Democrats won GOP gubernatorial chairs in: *Arizona* — where ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland defeated Gov. Howard Pyle[22]; *Colorado*—where Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, 70, defeated Donald G. Brotzman, 32[23]; *Connecticut* —where ex-Rep. Abraham Ribicoff, 44, defeated Gov. John Davis Lodge Jr.; *Minnesota*—where Gov. C. Elmer Anderson lost his chair to Orville Freeman; *New Mexico*—where John F. Simms Jr. defeated Alvin Stockton; *Pennsylvania*—where State Sen. George M. Leader, 36, youngest man elected to the post & the state's first Democratic Governor in 20 years, defeated Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood.

Among Governors reelected: Frank J. Lausche (D., O.) won an unprecedented 5th term by defeating James A. Rhodes (R.)[24]; G. Mennen Williams (D., Mich.) won an unprecedented 4th term in a victory over Donald S. Leonard (R.)[25]; Goodwin J. Knight (R., Calif.) defeated Richard P. Graves (D.)[26]; Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin (R., Md.) defeated Dr. Harry C. Byrd (D.), ex-chrmn. of the U. of Md.; Walter Kohler (R., Wis.), 50, won a 3d term by a narrow margin over William Proxmire (D.), 38[27]; Christian A. Herter (R., Mass.) defeated House minority leader Robt. F. Murphy, (D.).[28]

Other Results

The only Democrat to lose a statewide N.Y. contest was Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who was defeated by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R.), 50, for state Atty. General.[29] (The American Labor Party lost its place on future ballots by failing to get 50,000 votes in the N.Y. gubernatorial election.)

Ex-film cowboy Rex Bell (R.), Clara Bow's husband, defeated James J. Ryan (D.), State Fed. of Labor president, for election as Lt. Governor of Nevada. Vermont picked a woman as Lt. Governor, Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey (R.).

Changes Made by Election

	R.	D.	Ind.
BEFORE			
House of Reps.*	218	212	1
Senate	49	46	1
Governors	29	19	0
AFTER			
House of Reps.	203	232	0
Senate	47	48	1
Governors	21	27	0

Democrats won control of Hawaii's legislature for the first time in the territory's history. But Mrs. Elizabeth P. Farrington (R.) was reelected delegate to Congress in a narrow victory over John A. Burns (D.).[31]

Robert A. Taft Jr. (R.), 37, son of the late Senator, was elected to Ohio's House of Representatives.

Louisiana & Georgia voters approved proposals to permit segregated education. In Louisiana, the proposal was a state constitutional amendment to provide such schooling under the state's "police power."[32] The Georgia proposal would permit the state to give educational funds to individuals.

Michigan voters approved an $80 million bonus to Korean war veterans but rejected legalization of bingo for charitable purposes.

Raritan Township, N.J. voted to change its name to Edison.

THE CAMPAIGN

Final Plea for Votes

Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon & Adlai E. Stevenson ended the election campaign with traditional "get-out-the-vote" speeches Nov. 1. The President, in a TV program he shared with Nixon, avoided a specific plea for election of a Republican Congress. But Nixon did call for a GOP victory, and Stevenson urged the election of Democratic candidates.

The President said Americans could not avoid participating in the election —either positively by voting for things in which they believed or negatively by not voting and thereby doubling "the value of the vote of anyone who does not believe in the things you believe in." He suggested that his listeners each phone 10 friends on election day to ask if they had voted. Leaving Washington's CBS studio after his speech, the President said to White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, "By golly, sometimes you sure get tired of all this clackety-clack."

Nixon, conducting his part of the TV program from Denver, admitted that the Eisenhower Admin. "isn't perfect," had "made mistakes" and "will make some in the future." But he called it "the best government [America has] had in my lifetime" and declared that on the basis of performance, Pres. Eisenhower "deserves a Republican House & Senate." Nixon said previous Democratic Admins. had failed to deal effectively with internal communism "not because of disloyalty but because of ignorance & blindness."[33]

Stevenson, speaking in New York, said the Republicans "have not earned

*4 vacancies. 1—see p. 276A3 2—340E1 3—311F3 4—222G1 5—316B3 6—357G2 7—262G1 8—316B3 9—222D2 10—pp. 348B3, 339D2, 316B3 11—pp. 356F1, 269D2 12—p. 231A2 13—364D3 14—277G2 15—285C2 16—Vol. X, p. 149A-B 17—p. 222D1 18—Vol. XII, 352L 19—177G3 20—311C3 21—364G3 22—316D3 23—316B3 24—222D2 25—269E2 26—pp. 264E3, 222D1 27—316C3 28—316C3 29—316G2 30—272D1; Vol. XIII, 369D2 31—p. 269D3 32—229G3 33—356E2

17 Women in Congress

The 84th Congress will have a record 15 women members as a result of the Nov. 2 election.

In addition, Hazel (Mrs. George P.) Abel (R.) was elected Senator from Nebraska for a 2-mo. term ending Jan. 5, and Mrs. Elizabeth Farrington (R.) was reelected non-voting delegate from Hawaii.

Congress' women members: Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.); Reps. Iris Blitch (D., Ga.)†, Frances P. Bolton (R., O.), Vera Buchanan (D., Pa.), Margaret Stitt Church (R., Ill.), Martha W. Griffiths (D., Mich.)†, Cecil M. Harden (R., Ind.), Elizabeth Kee (D., W.Va.), Edna F. Kelly (R., N.Y.), Coya Knutson (D., Minn.)†, Gracie Pfost (D., Ida.), Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), Katherine St. George (R., N.Y.), Leonor (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan (D., Mo.) & Ruth Thompson (R., Mich.).

a renewal of that mandate" they won in the 1952 election. He assailed "their record of performance at home & abroad," accused them of taking credit for achievements mapped out under Democratic Admins. and charged that, in the current campaign, they had sunk to "new depths in the pursuit of office."

'Ike' Rallies GOP Backers

In a last-minute effort to overcome voter apathy & assure a big Republican vote in critical states, Pres. Eisenhower made an unprecedented one-day, 1,521-mi. flying trip to address crowds in Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville & Wilmington, Del. Oct. 29. He spoke at the cities' airports except in Detroit, where he appeared in Cadillac Square.[1]

The President implied during these speeches that the Democratic Admins. had been able to boast of full employment & prosperity only during war. "I am quite sure that Americans don't want to pay for any pseudo or false prosperity in the blood of their sons & brothers on the battlefield," he declared in his Detroit address.[2]

Costs of the President's flight, made in the Presidential plane the *Columbine*, were defrayed by the Republican Natl. Com.

Pres. Eisenhower warned in Washington Oct. 28, in a TV speech to the Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Com., that there would be "innumerable obstacles to steady progress" if Democrats won control of Congress. He said important Congressional committees would be headed by men who supported his Admin. on only 4%-8% of "the issues on which the leaders of the 2 parties disagreed." "Uncertainty & confusion" would "replace certainty & confidence" if the Democrats won, he said.[3]

The President Oct. 30 adapted the chain-letter idea by phoning 10 grass-roots supporters in various parts of the country and asking each to call 10 friends and urge them to vote. Each friend was to give the same message to 10 others.

(Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell wired leading Democrats Oct. 30 to match the President's "talkathon" with a Democratic "walkathon"—each Democratic candidate & party official starting the chain by walking to the homes of 10 people.)

Pres. Eisenhower said at his Oct. 27 press conference that he did not think the election involved a question of confidence in himself. Most messages from Republicans complained that the people would not make him an election issue, he said. He reported one reason he had been given for the alleged voter apathy: people felt they had gotten what they wanted so why worry. He indicated that he knew nothing of Republicans stressing the Communists-in-Govt. issue. He said they had not discussed it with him and that the word "Communist" was not used in the few speeches he heard.[4]

Stevenson Criticizes 'Ike'

Stevenson, assailing the GOP campaign in an NBC-TV address from New York, charged Oct. 30 that "the President himself has affirmed the proposition that our prosperity has been achieved in the past only at the price of war & bloodshed." He said Gen. Eisenhower "must have spoken thoughtlessly & carelessly" in repeating what "has been standard Communist propaganda for years."[5]

Rejecting other Eisenhower comment on the same theme, Stevenson called attention to: (a) "the successful transition from war to peace in 1945 & 1946, when in a single year 8 million men were released from the armed services and defense spending fell 10 times as much as in the past year," and "in 1946 we had far less unemployment than we have today"; (b) "the prosperous peacetime years of 1947 & 1948 when defense spending was less than ⅛ as large as it is today and yet unemployment was at least a million less."[6]

Stevenson said "the great crusade ended a year ago" when Republican leaders assailed Democrats. "Evidently the President couldn't control the campaign of slander then, and evidently he has embraced it now," Stevenson declared.[7]

Stevenson, in Trenton, N.J. Oct. 28, expressed surprise that Pres. Eisenhower did not know Republicans were using the Communist issue in the campaign. He thought it "the first time in history that the President, the leader of his political party, doesn't even know about, let alone influence, his party's campaign." He said Republicans were waging a campaign of "smear & slander" all over the country and "the President's favorite campaigner . . . Mr. Nixon, is the leader of it all."[8]

Nixon Assails Stevenson

Nixon charged in Beverly Hills, Calif. Oct. 28 that Stevenson "has been guilty, probably [unconsciously], of spreading pro-Communist propaganda as he has attacked [the U.S.] economic system and has praised the Soviet economy."[9] Nixon said the campaign issue was the Eisenhower program against Stevenson's & ex-Pres. Truman's "socialistic policies."[10]

Nixon charged in Denver Oct. 31 that Stevenson's Oct. 30 address was "the most scurrilous attack ever made on a President . . . by a major political figure."[11] In answer Nov. 1, Nixon issued a statement* accusing "fanatical, left-wing" Democrats, including Stevenson & Truman, of using the "big lie" in a campaign which they "started . . . by questioning the President's honesty"[12] and were "ending . . . by slyly impugning his patriotism." The statement said: "95% of the 6,926 Communists, fellow travelers, sex perverts, people with criminal records, dope addicts, drunks & other security risks removed under the Eisenhower security program were hired" under Truman.[13]

Nixon predicted in Denver Oct. 31 that a large vote would mean GOP victory but a small turn-out Republican defeat because "the fanatical left-wing voters" certainly would vote whereas "it's usually the satisfied voter who does not get out in off-year elections."[14]

Nixon denied in San Diego Oct. 27 that he used an FBI report in attacking Rep. Richard L. Condon (D., Calif.) or ever had "used an FBI file since I have been in Congress."[15]

A telephone warning Oct. 30 that Nixon's food in Seattle had been poisoned was dismissed Oct. 31 as a hoax or the action of somebody mentally unbalanced. Laboratory tests showed no poison in the food.

Fake Red 'Orders' Charged

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Mitchell charged Nov. 1 that a "100% falsehood [was] passed off" as a truthful occurrence in a "recording produced by the Natl. Republican Congressional Com. & sponsored by the local Republican groups."

Mitchell reported that the recording featured a man "with a Russian accent," "presumably a Soviet official or agent," who said "in a conspiratorial voice: 'Defeat the Republican candidates! That is the order from Moscow. Return America to a New Deal-type Administration. Moscow orders that!'"[16]

A committee spokesman said the recordings were sent to GOP candidates to use as they pleased.

Harriman Accuses Republicans

Averell Harriman charged Oct. 30 that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Republican state administration had used state employes & state publication mailing lists to put out campaign literature against him in New York's gubernatorial campaign.

Harriman charged also that Dewey's Admin. had rushed work on the N.Y. Thruway—hoping to get it

*The reply came as a telegram to news agencies because, Nixon said, NBC had refused to give him free air time to answer Stevenson. NBC said Nov. 1: Time for the answer had been given the GOP Natl. Com., which informed the network it was seeking Nixon as its speaker; NBC "actually purchased facilities to televise Mr. Nixon's talk," but the committee assigned other speakers.

[See p. 356F1] †Newly elected.

1—see p. 356A1 2—356B1 3—362E3 4—356B3 5—364E1 6—p. 356B1 7—347F2 8—pp. 356B3, 364C2 9—p. 332D1 10—348B3 11—364D-F2 12—276E2 13—339B3 14—364C1 15—356G2 16—p. 356D2

finished before election—by means of "wasteful overtime payments" & use of "quick-drying cement" not sufficiently durable.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) charged Oct. 28 that, following the collapse of the N.Y. Title & Mortgage Co. in 1933, Harriman & other directors were sued by the state for "mismanagement . . . illegal payment of dividends, etc." and that Harriman & his associates paid $1,475,000. Ives said "thousands of small investors were victimized by false promises" and lost $60 million and 3 officers of the company were jailed.[1]

Job Situation Disputed

AFL Pres. George Meany Oct. 27 accused Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell of giving "a rosy but inaccurate picture of the unemployment situation," of withholding the facts that: (1) "unemployment is still more than double what it was . . . a year ago," and "there were 1,441,000 more people unemployed this month" than a year ago; (2) unemployment decreased about 358,000 between September & October, but "there was a net loss of 3,000 in employment" in the same period; (3) the normal seasonal upturn in employment was no indication "that the recession has run its course."

Mitchell replied that Meany ignored the fact "that employment is higher than it ever was during any peacetime Democratic Admin." He recalled that Truman, as President, had said (in an interview with Arthur Krock, published in the *N.Y. Times* Feb. 15, 1950)[2] "that a certain amount of unemployment, say from 3 to 5 millions, is supportable, that it was a good thing that job-seeking should go on at all times."

The *United Mine Workers Journal* Oct. 30 also attacked Mitchell's statistics. It noted that, according to Govt. figures, the total civilian labor force dropped by 361,000 (from 65,243,000 to 64,882,000) between Sept. & Oct. or "3,000 more than the so-called 'drop' in unemployment."[3]

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American Zionist Com. for Public Affairs announced Oct. 30 that 315 Congressional candidates of about 750 queried were against arming Arab states "under present conditions."[4] . . . **Dynamite** placed in the car of Rep. George H. Bender, Ohio Republican Senatorial candidate, failed to explode because it was too wet, Chagrin Fall, O. police reported Oct. 30.[5]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

2 Rebuked in Peress Case

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) by letter Nov. 3 that 2 officers had been reprimanded for "administrative delays" in processing papers in the promotion & honorable discharge of Dr. Irving Peress, ex-Army dentist. A 3d officer who handled some of the Peress papers was discharged for a "totally unrelated reason," Stevens added. The names of the 3 officers were not revealed.

Says 'No Coddling' Found

Stevens' letter was in reply to McCarthy's latest (Oct. 25) inquiry as to "responsibility" in the Peress case. Stevens admitted that evidence had shown "the [Army's] system was at fault." But, he said, "exhaustive investigations" had "conclusively established that there was no collusion, conspiracy or preferential treatment" in regard to Peress and no evidence of "coddling of Communists" by any of the 30 officers who had taken part in the matter. Stevens said the Army had asked the Justice Dept. to determine if Peress could be prosecuted for stating that he never had been a member of a subversive group.

McCarthy called the Army statement "the same old gobbledegook." It still did not reveal "who was responsible" for Peress' promotion & discharge, the Senator said.[6]

Housing Scandals

Ex-Asst. FHA Comm. Clyde L. Powell was convicted of contempt of court by Fed. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington Oct. 29 and given a one-yr. jail sentence. A federal grand jury had filed a presentment against him Oct. 18 for refusal to answer its questions in an investigation of housing scandals. The Circuit Court of Appeals freed Powell on $5,0000 bail Oct. 29 after Letts refused him either a stay of sentence or bail pending his appeal.[7]

Pres. Eisenhower promised Oct. 23 to continue investigating housing scandals. In a letter to Chrmn. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) of the Senate Banking Com., the President said 200 indictments had been obtained and 21 FHA officials, all appointed before 1953, had been dismissed. (Also announced Oct. 21: suspensions of 11 "minor" FHA employes accused of "improper activities" not connected with "windfall" profits. The *Wash. Evening Star* reported that most of the charges involved gambling.)[8]

Capehart, recessing a 6-mo. investigation of the federal housing program, said Oct. 8 that telephone "pressure" had been put on him to halt an inquiry into $60,000 in fees alllegedly paid to Richard McCormack & Marshall Diggs for help in getting FHA-insured loans on housing projects. Diggs, a lawyer, testified that McCormack brought him 12 clients who paid him $5,000 each for aid in connection with defense housing. Diggs said the full fee was returned to one client and the remaining $55,000 split between himself & McCormack. He reported that none of the clients received any FHA commitments for mortgage insurance.[9]

Witnesses Hazy on Expenses

Arthur M. Chaite, Washington attorney, testified before the Capehart Com. Oct. 8 that he did not remember what he had done with all the $155,000 in checks he had received from companies headed by builder Ian Woodner. But he denied any was used for bribes or for payments to Powell.[10] Brooklyn attorney Abraham Traub also denied giving Powell money but was unable to explain $119,652 in expenses on his 1950 & 1952 tax returns.[11]

According to other testimony Oct. 8: Dr. Saml. Dewey Gottlieb, Washington dentist, & associates invested $4,000 and received a $1 million untaxed windfall on construction of an FHA-backed Washington apartment project; they avoided taxes by consolidating the accounts of the construction company & subsidiaries. Baltimore builders Albert Stark & Harry Bart also filed consolidated returns to avoid tax on $790,000 in windfalls from $13½ million in mortgages. The Shelby Construction Co. of New Orleans got a $1,746,000 windfall, $521,997 in unitemized "overhead" & $145,000 in officers' salaries on mortgages totaling $10,800,000; but the company's vice president, Alex Kornman, said the company had been reimbursed for a $345,000 house built for Paul Kapelow, one of its officers.

Govt. Seeks Repayment

Govt. action taken to recover windfalls: FHA Comm. Norman P. Mason announced Oct. 28 that he had asked the Justice Dept. to start legal steps for recovery of $3⅓ million in alleged windfalls received by the builders of Parkchester in New Orleans. (Paul Kapelow, pres. of the Parkchester Dvpt. Co., had testified that the windfall was only $1,746,000). Housing Admin. Albert M. Cole announced Oct. 25 that his agency would try to recover nearly $7 million in windfalls by replacing the directors of Farragut Gardens, Brooklyn; Beverly Manor, Columbus, O.; Clifton Park Manor, Wilmington, Del.; Baldwin Gardens, Los Angeles, & Billy Mitchell Village, San Antonio.[12]

Puerto Ricans Jailed

12 alleged Puerto Rican Nationalist leaders were charged with seditious conspiracy in a sealed indictment made public in Fed. Dist. Court in New York Oct. 29. The 12 (raising to 27 the number of P.R. Nationalists seized in the U.S. since Mar. 1):

Arrested in N.Y.: Mrs. Carmen Dolores Otero Mattei Torresola, 25, whose husband, Griselio Torresola, was killed in an attempt to assasinate ex-Pres. Truman in 1950[13]; Pedro Avilez, 28; Esteban Quinones Escute, 59; Antonio Herrera Moreno, 28; Serafin Colon Olivera, 43; Santiago Gonzales Castro, 36. In Chicago: Maximo Pedraza Martinez, 28; Julio Flores Medina, 44, Miguel Vargas Nievas, 25, Angel Luis Arzola Velez, 22. In San Juan: Juan Hernandez Valle & Isabel Rosado Morales.

13 P.R. Nationalist leaders were given maximum 6-yr. jail sentences by Fed. Dist. Judge Lawrence E. Walsh in New York Oct. 26 after their conviction for seditious conspiracy. Walsh gave 6-yr. suspended sentences Nov. 1 to 4 others who had pleaded guilty & testified for the Govt.

The suspended terms (& 5 years' probation) went to Angel Luis Medina, 26, Carlos Aulet, 28, Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, 33, & Francisco Cortez Ruiz, 31. Sentenced to 6-yr. jail terms: Dolores Lolita Lebron, 34, Rafael Cancel Miranda, 23, Irvin Flores Rodriguez, 29, & Andres Figuero Cordero, 29, all already under long-term sentences for the U.S. House of Reps. shooting Mar. 1[14]; Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 43, whose husband, Oscar Collazo, was serving a life term for the attempt against Truman[15]; Julio Pinto Gandia, 45, alleged leader of the P.R. Nationalist Party in the U.S. and allegedly the originator of the plan for the House shooting; Juan Francisco Ortiz Medina, 39, José A. Otero Otero, 34, Juan Bernardo Lebron, 31, Carmelo Alvarez Roman, 45, Jorge Luis Jiminez, 34, Armando Diaz Matos, 39, & Manuel Rabago Torres, 32.[16]

1—see p. 356E3 2—Vol. X, 50M 3—p. 356G1 4—356C3 5—pp. 224E1, 222D2 6—p. 358B2 7—332C2 8—316D1 9—332G1, A3 10—332C3 11—333A1 12—316B1 13—Vol. X, 426 14—p. 237G3 15—Vol. X, 426A 16—341F3

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Algerian Terrorists Attack

Terrorist attacks in French North Africa were extended Oct. 31 to Algeria, which had escaped terrorist strife experienced by Tunisia & French Morocco in recent years. Arab bands made 30 attacks on military posts, farms, travelers, communications & transport routes in the region of Tizi Ouzou, Batna & Biskra (n.e. Algeria near Tunisia). 9 French soldiers, policemen & guards were reported killed. 900 troops were sent to Algeria from France Nov. 2 and French armored columns attacked terrorist strongholds at Arris & Foum Toub Nov. 2-3.

8 Tunisian nationalists and a French soldier were killed in fights near Gafsa, Tunisia Oct. 31-Nov. 1 and a series of political assassinations caused 6 deaths in French Morocco.

(French Premier Pierre Mendès-France said in a broadcast from Paris Oct. 30 that his Govt. was working out a new 5-yr. program of economic & social advancement for French Africa & Madagascar.)[1]

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Iranian agreement with 8 foreign oil companies to operate the Abadan oil fields was ratified by the Iranian Majlis (lower house), 113-5, Oct. 21 and the Senate, 41-4, Oct. 28. The first shipment of fuel oil under the agreement left Abadan Oct. 31 on the Anglo-Iranian company tanker *British Advocate*. The 8-company consortium & Iranian Govt. agreed Oct. 30 to pay Anglo-Iranian $670,-720,000 as follows: $90,720,000 from the consortium the next 12 mos.; $510 million from the consortium in royalties on Abadan oil sold by companies other than Anglo-Iranian (payments to last for about 20 yrs.); $70 million by Iran to 10 installments starting in 1957 to compensate for nationalization of Anglo-Iranian properties.[2]

British dock workers ended strikes Nov. 1 in London, Southampton, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Garston, Hull, Rochester & Manchester. They accepted an employers' offer to negotiate on worker demands for an end to compulsory overtime. (The series of strikes begun Oct. 4 eventually involved 44,000 dockers, immobilized 358 British & foreign ships and caused shipments worth $560 million to pile up in British ports—largest British dock strike since 1926.)[3] . . . **Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden,** 57, was made a Knight of the Garter by Queen Elizabeth II Oct. 20.

Pakistan Gov. Gen. Ghulam Muhammed announced Oct. 28 the appointment of Dr. M. L. A. Khan Sahib, 72, leader of the opposition Khudai Khidmatgar party in North-West Frontier Province, as first non-Moslem League member of the Pakistani Cabinet. He was named Minister of Refugee Rehabilitation & Kashmir Affairs.[4] . . . **Egyptian** Govt. announced the arrest Oct. 30 of Ahmed Hassan el-Hodeiby, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood. He was charged with having plotted to seize power in Egypt by assassination of Premier Abdel Gamal Nasser and members of the Revolutionary Council & 160 leading Army officers. He was arrested at a farmhouse near Alexandria where he had been in hiding for a month.[5] . . . **South Korean** Govt. agreed Oct. 30 to supply the UN Command with 500 million hwan so South Koreans employed by UN forces could be paid in native currency. ROK officials had been in dispute with the UN Command since Oct. 1 over the rate of exchange between the hwan & U.S. dollar. The U.S. 8th Army sought a change from the present 180 hwan-$1 rate to 500-$1. (The dollar was worth 750 hwan on the Korean black market.)[6]

LATIN AMERICA

Batista Elected in Cuba

Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista was elected President of Cuba without opposition Nov. 1. Dr. Rafael Guas, head of the ruling Liberal Party, became Vice President. Justo Luis del Pozo was re-elected mayor of Havana. Other pro-Batista candidates carried Congressional, provincial & municipal voting.

Opposition Presidential candidate ex-Pres. Ramón Grau San Martín of the Cuban Revolutionary (Autentico) Party withdrew Oct. 30 and urged Cubans to boycott the election. He accused the Govt. of carrying on "a reign of terror" against his supporters & plotting an "electoral fraud." Grau's petition for a 10-day postponement of the election was denied by the Superior Electoral Tribunal Oct. 31.[7]

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Argentina. The Deutz, Hannomag & Fahr (West German) & Fiat (Italian) firms signed an agreement in Buenos Aires Oct. 29 to invest one billion pesos ($72.5 million) in Argentine tractor factories geared to produce 12,800 units a year.[8] . . . The Radical Party (anti-Peronist) charged Oct. 29 that 107 university students arrested in Buenos Aires & Pres. Perón City (La Plata) for demonstrating against alleged Govt. interference in student associations were being held in jail indefinitely under Pres. Perón's "state of internal war" powers.[9]

British Guiana. A British Govt. commission headed by Sir James Robertson reported to Commons in London Nov. 2 that self-government in British Guiana must be delayed indefinitely because the leftist People's Progressive Party remained "relentless" & "unscrupulous" under "present leadership & policies." The report said Mrs. Janet Rosenberg Jagan was a "Communist" and she & her husband, ex-Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan, "accept unreservedly . . . Communist doctrines." The PPP issued a statement Nov. 3 saying it would continue to campaign for independence from Britain.[10]

Guatemala. Junta Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas received 485,693 votes as against 400 negative ballots Oct. 10 in a national plebiscite to determine whether he would remain as chief executive. A special committee of the Natl. Constituent Assembly, reporting the results Nov. 2, recommended that Castillo Armas be proclaimed constitutional President of Guatemala for a 5-yr. term.[11] Castillo Armas installed the Assembly Oct. 29 and asked it to outlaw the Communist Party in the new Constitution. Luis Arturo Gonzalez, a lawyer, was elected Assembly President. (The Govt. said Oct. 13 it opposed special Constitutional privileges for any religious group.)[12] . . . The U.S. offered Guatemala $6,425,000 in economic & technical aid Oct. 30 on condition that Guatemala match part of the funds and accept $1,425,000 for work on the Inter-Amer. Highway as a loan rather than an outright grant. (The U.S. State Dept. Oct. 15 denied a charge made by ex-Amb.-to-Mexico William O'Dwyer [in testimony Oct. 14 in Los Angeles before a subcommittee of the House Select Com. on Communist Aggression] that the U.S. had neglected to act on Guatemala's request for emergency aid. Subcom. Chrmn. Rep. Patrick J. Hillings [R., Calif.] Oct. 15 promised an immediate inquiry into U.S. failure to aid the Guatemalan Govt.)[13]

Honduras received 15,488 acres of northern coastal land from the United Fruit Co. Oct. 30 to be used in a plan for agricultural rehabilitation following recent floods.[14] . . . **Peruvian** women will vote for the first time in the 1956 Presidential election, Pres. Manuel Odría announced Oct. 28.[15] . . . **Uruguayan** Defense Ministry ordered Oct. 28 that 80 naval officers serve jail terms of 4 to 25 days for petitioning to have army & navy promotion systems revised. . . . **Communists** in 20 Latin American countries numbered 200,000 despite bans on the party in 13 countries, U.S. Info. Dir. Theodore C. Streibert estimated Oct. 28 after a tour of Latin America. He reported that there were 60,000 active Communists in Brazil, 40,000 in Chile, 15,000 in Uruguay, 20,000 in Venezuela.[16]

U. S. BUSINESS

Manufacturers' new orders totaled $24.8 billion in September—most of any month since mid-1953, the Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 31. It attributed the upturn to heavy ordering of goods by the armed forces. September backlog of unfilled orders totaled $47.7 billion ($44.9 in durable goods).[17] . . . **Consumer installment** credit rose by $30 million to $21,340,-000,000 in September, 6th consecutive month of increase, the Fed. Reserve Bd. reported Nov. 2.[18] . . . **Hilton Hotels'** purchase of Statler properties, a transaction involving $111,000,000 & about 2,000 documents, was completed in New York Oct. 27.[19]

1—see p. 291F1 2—257F3 3—350E1 4—358D3 5—358F3 6—318G2 7—278C1; Vol. VIII, 334B 8—334G3 9—142C3 10—238B3 11—238F1 12—pp. 334F3, 270G2 13—225G2 14—pp. 336C2, 230D1 15—271D1 16—277G2 17—268B2 18—342A2 19—262C3

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 30

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,759	*$21,759	*$22,077
Currency circulation	*$29,970	*$30,055	*$30,268
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$2,1133	*$21,195	*$23,112
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,939,763,624	$11,029,357,269	$8,543,372,072
England note circulation	£1,635.946	*£1,636.073	*£1,532.35
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,489,040	10,453,606	6,789,004
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	165.62	167.66	145.51
Bond sales (par value)	$16,550,000	$18,163,100	$19,906,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.47	101.56	97.74
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	84,055	59,302	138,370
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,174,400	6,195,950	6,224,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,260,000	8,285,000	9,492,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,033	*9,117	*8,306.426
Carloadings (cars)	[b]746,007	721,402	804,413
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71¾	$2.70⅝	$2.62⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.81½	$1.83	$1.73⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.3505	$.3505	$.3375
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$33.00	$33.00	$34.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.71	$6.59	$6.49
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.6	109.4	110.0
Farm (Agri. Dept., 1910-14=100)—	**Oct. 15**	**Sept. 15**	**Oct. 15, 1953**
Rcd. by farmers	242	246	249
Paid by farmers	279	280	276
Parity ratio	87	88	90
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]123	119	113
Failures (Oct. 21)‡	229	152	185

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 20 [b]Oct. 23 [c]Oct. 16 [d]Oct. 26

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prize Awards

Ernest Hemingway, 55, U.S. novelist living in San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature (about $36,000) by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm Oct. 28. He was cited for "powerful, style-forming mastery of the art of modern narration, as most recently evinced in *The Old Man and the Sea*."[1]

$36,000 Nobel Prizes in science announced Nov. 3 by the Swedish Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm:

Chemistry—Dr. Linus Pauling, 53, of Calif. Inst. of Technology, for discoveries of forces holding protein & other molecules together. (Pauling, who in recent years had denied charges that he was once affiliated with Communist groups, was denied a U.S. passport in 1952, later received a limited one after signing an anti-Communist affidavit. He said Nov. 3 he intended to go to Stockholm to accept his award.)[2]

Physics—Award shared equally by Drs. Max Born, 73, of Bad Pyrmont, West Germany & Walther Bothe, 63, of Max Planck Inst. in Heidelberg. Born, formerly of Goettingen, Cambridge & Edinburgh universities, was cited for "statistical interpretation of wave function" & other "fundamental works in quantum mechanics." Bothe was honored for research based on his "coincidence method" of studying cosmic radiation.[3]

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Comic book code to be observed by 26 American publishing firms was announced Oct. 27 in Washington by the industry's code administrator, Chas. F. Murphy. It prohibited: use of the words "horror" & "terror" or excessively gruesome or depraved scenes on book covers; text or advertising sympathetic to criminals, disparaging of officers, containing profanities, obscenities & vulgarities or giving "unique details" of a crime. (Arthur Miller, Britain's chief publisher of American comic books, followed the lead of his 2 main competitors and announced Nov. 1 he would discontinue "horror" comics.)[4] . . . **American Red Cross** reported Oct. 29 that hospitals in 10 western and southern cities had been charged for some costs of supplying blood from blood banks because regional Red Cross funds for the blood donor program had run low. The ARC denied that costs had been passed on to patients.[5] . . . **Medical Society of Virginia** voted by 166-101 at a meeting in Washington Nov. 2 to admit Negro doctors as members if they first were admitted to local & county medical societies. The motion was introduced by Dr. Walter Martin of Norfolk, Amer. Medical Assn. president.[6]

LEADING OCTOBER FILMS

(New York Release)

The Anna Cross. Soviet version of Anton Chekhov's "Anna On His Neck." Screenplay & direction by I. Annensky. Gorky Film Studio production in Sovcolor released by Artkino. With Anna Larionova, V. Vladislavsky. Oct. 24.

Beau Brummell. Stewart Granger as celebrated dude of 18th-Century London. Screenplay by Karl Tunberg based on Clyde Fitch's play. Directed by Curtis Bernhardt. Technicolor production by Sam Zimbalist. MGM release. With Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Ustinov, Robert Morley. Oct. 20.

The Black Shield of Falworth. Medieval adventure in CinemaScope. Screenplay by Oscar Brodney based on Howard Pyle's novel. Directed by Rudolph Mate. Produced by Robert Arthur & Melville Tucker for Universal-Intl. With Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh, Herbert Marshall, Torin Thatcher. Oct. 6.

Black Widow. Murder mystery in CinemaScope. Screenplay, production & direction by Nunnally Johnson for 20th Century-Fox. From story by Patrick Quentin. With Van Heflin, Ginger Rogers, Gene Tierney, George Raft, Peggy Ann Garner, Reginald Gardiner, Otto Kreuger, Cathleen Nesbitt, Skip Homeier, Hilda Simms, Virginia Leith. Oct. 17.

Carmen Jones. Oscar Hammerstein 2d's translation of Bizet's Carmen for all-Negro cast. Screenplay by Harry Kleiner. Directed & produced by Otto Preminger. 20th Century-Fox release. With Dorothy Dandridge, Harry Belafonte, Pearl Bailey, Joe Adams, Diahann Carroll, Roy Glenn, Nick Stewart & dubbed-in singing voices of La Vern Hutcherson, Marilynn Horn, Marvin Hayes. Oct. 28.

Hansel and Gretel. Humperdinck's opera enacted in Technicolor by "kinemin" electronic puppets. Adapted by Padraic Colum from Adelheid Wette's play. Directed by John Paul. Produced by Michael Myerberg. Oct. 10.

Illicit Interlude. Swedish. Romance between teen-age ballet dancer & bashful young man. Screenplay by Ingmar Bergman & Herbert Grevenius. Directed by Bergman. Gaston Hakim Productions release. With May Britt, Berger Malsten, Alf Kjellin. Oct. 26.

Personal Affair. Missing schoolgirl is believed to have run off with schoolmaster. Screenplay by Lesley Storm based on her play. Directed by Anthony Pelissier. Produced by Anthony Darnborough for J. Arthur Rank Org. United Artists release. With Glynis Johns, Leo Genn, Gene Tierney, Pamela Brown. Oct. 22.

A Star Is Born. Judy Garland, James Mason in 3-hr. Technicolor musical version of 1937 film about Hollywood Cinderella & fading matinee idol. Screenplay by Moss Hart based on Dorothy Parker-Alan Campbell-Robert Carson original. Music & lyrics by Harold Arlen & Ira Gershwin. Directed by George Cukor. Produced by Sidney Luft for Warner Bros. With Jack Carson, Charles Bickford. Oct. 11.

Suddenly. Frank Sinatra as maniac gunman hired to assassinate U.S. President. Screenplay by Richard Sale. Directed by Lewis Allen. Produced by Robert Bassler. United Artists release. With Sterling Hayden, James Gleason, Nancy Gates. Oct. 7.

White Christmas. Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye in Technicolor show-business musical with Irving Berlin songs. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Produced by Robert Emmett Dolan for Paramount. Screenplay by Norman Krasna, Norman Panama & Melvin Frank. With Rosemary Clooney, Vera-Ellen, Dean Jagger. Oct. 14.

The Yellow Balloon. Flight of boy frightened because he was involved in accidental killing of playmate. Screenplay by Anne Burnaby & J. Lee Thompson. Direction by Thompson. Produced by Victor Skutezky, Marble Arch-Assoc. British production released by Allied Artists. With Andrew Ray, William Sylvester, Kathleen Ryan, Kenneth More. Oct. 12.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Marian Year's climactic ceremonies in St. Peter's basilica in Rome Nov. 1 were marked by the Pope's symbolic crowning of the Virgin Mary as Queen of Heaven and his formal proclamation of the Feast of the Queenship of Mary to be observed every May 31. The Pope placed a jewelled tiara on the head of a portrait of Mary said to have been painted by St. Luke.[7] . . . **Columbia U.** (N.Y.) ended its bicentennial observances Oct. 31 at which honorary doctorates were conferred on 48 persons. Attending as recipients of laws degrees: Queen Mother Elizabeth of Britain[8], West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer[9], Indian Vice Pres. Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak, Lebanese Amb.-to-UN Charles H. Malik, Secy.-Gen. Alberto Lleras Camargo of the Org. of Amer. States, Adlai E. Stevenson. Attending as Soviet representatives to the convocation: physiologist Andrei Levrovich Kursanov, social scientist Boris A. Rybakov.[10]

OBITUARIES

Sir Wallace Alan Akers, 66, chief of British atomic research 1941-46; Nov. 1 in London.[11]

Franco Alfano, 79, Italian composer; Oct. 27 in San Remo, Italy.

Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, 65, chief Egyptian delegate to UN, ex-newspaper editor; Nov. 3 at UN Hq. in New York of heart attack suffered while addressing Security Council on dispute over Egypt's barring of Israeli ships from Suez Canal.[12]

1—see p. 32B2; Vol. XIII, 337D2, 147E 2—p. 121A2; Vol. XII, 421B, 248C 3—Vol. XIII, 366C-D1 4—Vol. XII, 422D 5—p. 256D2; Vol. XIII, 213N-P 6—Vol. XIII, 6H-J 7—p. 359B3 8—360G3 9—361E2 10—7P2 11—Vol. VI, 5C 12—p. 82D2

John E. Burkhardt, 67, Bethlehem Steel Shipbldg. ship designer; Oct. 30 in Quincy, Mass.

Austin Hobart Clark, 73, Natl. Museum authority on marine life & butterflies; Oct. 28 in Washington.

Lord Clydesmuir, 60, last British Gov. of Bombay (1943-48), aide in negotiating Indian independence; Nov. 1 in Carluke, Scotland.

Rhys J. Davies, 77, British Laborite MP 30 yrs. until retirement in 1951; Nov. 1 in London.

Dr. Hermann Ehlers, 50, Christian Dem. pres. of West German Bundestag (lower house) since 1950; Oct. 29 in Oldenburg after tonsil operation.[1]

Herbert Gorman, 61, novelist & poet, biographer of Jas. Joyce; Oct. 28 near Hughsonville, N.Y.

Augustus Noble Hand, 85, judge of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 2d Dist. (N.Y., Conn., Vt.) 1927-53; Oct. 28 in Middlebury, Vt.

Sidney Horler, 66, mystery writer; Oct. 27 in Bournemouth, Eng.

Sir John Lennard-Jones, 60, Cambridge U. chemist & physicist, a chief scientific advisor to British Govt. during & since World War II; Nov. 1, Stafford, Eng.

Everett V. Meeks, 75, Yale Fine Arts dean 1922-47; Oct. 27, New Haven.

Dr. Gordon B. New, 68, plastic surgeon, aide in founding Mayo Clinic; Oct. 28 in Rochester, Minn.

Bessie Phillips, 74 *N.Y. Times* society ed. 1936-54; Oct. 28 in Pitman, N.J. of heart ailment.

E. Mont Reily, 88, Gov. of Puerto Rico 1921-23, investment broker; Nov. 1 in Kansas City.

Dr. Auguste Rollier, 80, pioneer in sun treatment for tuberculosis; Oct. 30 in Leysis, Switz.

Prof. Nadia Dobrovolskaya Savadskaya, 76, author of studies on cancer; Nov. 1 in Milan.

Jeremiah Stokes, 75, lawyer, anti-Red crusader; Oct. 31, Chicago.

Frank M. Totton, 64, ex-Chase Natl. Bank vice pres., Presbyterian lay leader; Nov. 1 in Miami Beach.

Ezra Van Horn, 72, coal industry exec., chief negotiator for Northern & Western coal operators with UMW's John L. Lewis in 1930s & '40s; Oct. 28 in Cleveland.[2]

L. B. Wilson, 63, pres. radio sta. WCKY; Oct. 28 in Cincinnati.

Rev. Alexander Rial Woods, 74, ex-rear admiral decorated for heroism in Battle of Jutland (1916) who became pastor of Anglican church in poor East section of London in 1933; Nov. 1 in London.

SPORTS

Athletics Sale Rejected

Sale of the Philadelphia Athletics to a 9-member Philadelphia syndicate failed to win approval of AL club-owners Oct. 28. They reportedly voted 4-4 on the question at a meeting in New York. 6 approving votes were required.[3]

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 30—Green Bay 37, Philadelphia 14. **Oct. 31**—Detroit 27, Los Angeles 24; Chicago Bears 31, San Francisco 27; Cleveland 24, N.Y. 14; Chi. Cards 17, Pittsburgh 14; Washington 24, Baltimore 21.

College Oct. 30

Ala. 0, Georgia 0
Ariz. 48, W. Tex. 12
Ark. 14, Tex. A&M 7
Auburn 27, Tulane 0
Army 21, Virginia 20
Baylor 12, TCU 7
Brown 34, Lehigh 6
Bos. U. 20, Bucknl. 7
Cinci. 13, Col. Pac. 7
Clemson 32, W. For. 20
Colgate 6, Prnctn. 6
Colo.A&M. 37, Mont. 34
Cornell 26, Columbia 0
Duke 21, Ga. Tech 20
Fla. 7, Miss. St. 0
Fla. St. 33, VMI 13
Furman 7, N.C. St. 6
Harvard 27, Ohio U. 13
Idaho 14, Utah 13
Indiana 13, Mich. 9
Iowa 13, Wisc. 7
Ia. St. 35, Drake 0
Kan. St. 28, Kansas 6
Ky. 28, Villanova 3
Marqt. 14, Detroit 13*
Maryland 20, S.C. 0
Miami 75, Fordham 7*
Minn. 19, Mich. St. 13
Mississippi 21, LSU 6
Nebraska 25, Mo. 19
Notre Dame 6, Navy 0
Ohio St. 14, Nwstn. 7
Oklahoma 13, Colo. 6
Okla. A&M 12, Tulsa 0
Oregon 26, Wash. 7
Penn St. 35, Penn 13
Pitt 13, W. Va. 10
Purdue 28, Illinois 14
Rice 34, Vandlt. 13
Rutgers 25, Temple 0
Richmd. 7, G.Wash. 0*
SMU 13, Texas 13
Syr. 25, H. Cross 20
Tennessee 26, N.C. 20
UCLA 27, Calif. 6
USC 34, Ore. St. 0
VPI 7, Wm. & Mary 7
Wash. St. 30, Stanfd. 26
Wichita 9, Houston 7
Xavier (O.) 19, Boston College 14
Yale 13, Dartmouth 7

Horse Racing. $269,965 Garden State Stakes (offering world's largest horse racing purse) in Camden, N.J. Oct. 30: won by Mrs. Russell A. Firestone's Summer Tan, Eric Guerin up, for $151,095.75. . . . $58,000 Yankee Handicap at Suffolk Downs (Boston) Oct. 28: won by Foxcatcher Farm's Chevation, Guerin up, for $40,300. . . . Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket, Eng. Oct. 27: won by Lord Rosebery's Minstrel, 66-1 outsider with G. Gaston up, for £3,220 ($9,016).

Pa. Natl. Horse Show in Harrisburg Oct. 27-29: Mexican Army team won 7 of 9 intl. jumping classes; Spain won featured 3-day low score team event. . . . **Wimbledon open badminton** tourney winners in London Oct. 30: Eddy Choong of Malaya (men's) & Judy Devlin, 19, of Baltimore (women's). . . . **Heinz Futterer** of West Germany equaled Jesse Owen's 10.2-sec. world record for the 100-meter dash in German-Japanese track meets in Osaka Oct. 17 & Yokohama Oct. 31.

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Texas law against boxing matches between Negro & white fighters was ruled unconstitutional Oct. 27 by a state appeals court in Austin which reversed a lower court decision in Dallas upholding the law.[4] . . . **Georgia Tech.** football coach Bobby Dodd suspended star halfback Billy Teas & 4 other members of the squad for the remainder of the season Oct. 28 for violating training curfew.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crashes

A U.S. Navy Super-Constellation with 42 persons aboard disappeared Oct. 31 while en route from Patuxent River N.A.S. (Md.) to the Azores.

Prince Ali Riza, 32, only full brother of the Shah of Iran & heir presumptive to the throne, and his pilot and a sick peasant being flown to a hospital were killed Oct. 29 when the prince's small plane crashed in the Elburz Mtns. n.e. of Teheran. Their bodies were found Nov. 2.

Wilbur Shaw, 51, pres. of the Indianapolis Speedway & winner 3 times of the Indianapolis Meml. Day auto race, and 2 companions were killed Oct. 30 when a small Cessna plane crashed near Decatur, Ind.[5]

Other Disasters

Known deaths in the Salerno area flood & landslide disaster in Italy totaled 272 Nov. 1. 50 other persons were listed as missing.[6] . . . 17 persons were killed Oct. 31 when a trolley-car in Zagreb, Yugo. was derailed and overturned on a steep hill. . . . 9 Philadelphia firemen were killed Oct. 28-29 by fumes from an explosion & fire in a large solvent storage tank at the Charles W. Berg laboratories.

Pres. Eisenhower announced Oct. 30 that $8,585,000 worth of American surplus food & grain would be sent to Europe for relief of last summer's flood victims on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Amounts by countries: Hungary $2,800,000, Yugo. $2,400,000, Czech. $1,700,000, West Germany $1,000,000, East Germany $685,000.[7]

Sheppard Juror Replaced

James R. Manning, 38, a realtor who had been sworn in on a jury in Cleveland to hear the trial of Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, 31, for the murder of his wife, was relieved Nov. 3 after disclosure that Manning had been convicted in 1943 on a morals charge involving homosexuality. (Manning received a 6-mo. suspended sentence, underwent psychiatric treatment, subsequently married & became father of 3 sons.) Manning asked for & was granted replacement by an alternate on grounds that he had been unnerved by disclosure of the 1943 incident and was "physically & emotionally unable to serve." Common Pleas Judge Edward Blythin rejected a defense motion for declaration of a mistrial after Manning was replaced.[8]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Chiang Kai-shek was 68 Oct. 31.[9] . . . **Gordon Dunn,** 49, of Chicago was named USWB chief hurricane forecaster in Miami Nov. 1 to succeed the late Grady Norton.[10] . . . **Joe Cooper,** 10, of West Monroe, La., arrested & sent to reform school Oct. 6 for aiming a loaded gun at school officials when they tried to remove his dog from a schoolyard, was released Oct. 30 from La. Training Inst. in Monroe. Ex-Gov. James A. Noe joined in popular protests against the boy's arrest and organized a fund-raising drive to send him to the private Webb School for Boys in Bell Buckle, Tenn.

Married: Actor John Wayne, 47, & Peruvian actress Pilar Palette, 21; Nov. 1 in Kona, Hawaii (his 3d marriage, her 2d).[11]

Divorced: Actress Marilyn Monroe, 29, from ex-baseball star Joe Di Maggio, 39; interlocutory decree granted Oct. 27 in Santa Monica, Calif. She charged him with "coldness."[12]

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*Oct. 29 1—see p. 361E2 2—Vol. XI, 254H-J 3—p. 351E3 4—303F1 5—Vol. V, 370F 6—p. 360G2 7—264E1 8—264G1 9—pp. 314A2, 305E1 10—343F3 11—6D2 12—336F3